Bulletin

OF THE

National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. V DECEMBER, 1919 No. 15

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Programs and Policies for 1920

By Philip P. Jacobs, Assistant Secretary

If there is one thing that is more desirable than another at the present moment, it is a definition of program and policy for 1920 by every state and local tuberculosis association in the country. The general impression that has been given to a good many people from a cursory survey of the programs of several state and local associations is that they have "just growed" like Topsy, and that they have not been consciously developed along sound lines. With a greatly increased income for 1920, a tightening up is more vital than ever, if we are to account for our stewardship to the American people.

There are three underlying aims that secretaries may well consider in developing their programs for 1920, regardless of the peculiarities of local situations.

First.—The first aim of the anti-tuberculosis campaign is the discovery of cases. There is hardly a community in the United States where anti-tuberculosis associations have even scratched the surface in the discovery of cases. The new methods that have been devised at Framingham, in the Social Unit Organization at Cincinnati, and in other cities for the unearthing of new cases, are at the disposal of every city, village and hamlet in America. The knowledge is there; the job is to put our knowledge to work.

Second.—Education is vital—not education of the ordinary desultory type, but of a continuous, extensive and intensive character that works 365 days in the year and that constantly keeps before all the people of the community, rich and poor alike, the fundamental goal of the tuberculosis campaign, namely, the suppression of tuberculosis. Too much emphasis has been laid in educational campaigns on sporadic movements, and too much has been laid upon one or two methods, such as posters, lectures, newspapers, etc. We must use all of the known means of reaching the people and creating public sentiment, and do it all the time. Needless to say, variation in the program of education is the keynote of success.

Third.—Community organization is the third aim. Whether the community organization be as intensive in its development as that being carried out at Framingham or Cincinnati, or whether it be on a broader scale of county, municipal or village organization is not vital for this particular discussion. It is sufficient to indicate here that unless a community is so organized that the people know and can adequately express their health needs, the program is not striking ten. Until every community in America can make vocal its feeling that the state, city and county should provide health as it provides education, the job of the tuberculosis association will not be complete.

Looking toward the realization of these aims, there are certain suggestions in the development of a program for 1920 that local and state secretaries may well consider with care. These suggestions are gathered from the experience of organizations all over the United States and even in foreign lands. They may be briefly summarized as follows:

Traveling Clinics

The success of the traveling clinic in Chicago, Cleveland, the state of Washington, and in Italy has clearly demonstrated that here is a successful method for bringing the clinic to those people who cannot voluntarily be induced to go to the clinic.

Medical Secretaries

There is a growing realization that well-rounded tuberculosis programs, particularly state programs, need medical men on its staff. Several states have already taken the lead in this line. It is well for others to follow the lead of Illinois and Wisconsin, for example.

Exhibit Planning

The experience of the war has taught us, more than anything else in recent years, that in order to get the interest and attention of the man who runs, we must not only have something that he can read, but we must have something that will so fascinate him that he will carry with him a permanent impression. This means that exhibits must get away from the drab, cheap tone that has been evident because of the lack of funds in previous years. It is no longer economy to build and use cheap exhibit material. The best economy is to provide something that gets the message over and gets it over in an interesting manner.

Literature

Similarly, our literature needs a "dressing up" that has not been in evidence to any great extent before. The success of the Oklahoma and Philadelphia organizations in using paid advertising expert service in the development of their literature has shown what can be done along this line.

Industrial Work

The tuberculosis associations have not begun to utilize the large industrial concerns as they should in the development of their programs. In Framingham, Mass., one of the most potent means for discovering cases that has yet been found has been the industrial plants. Other communities have had similar experience. Whether industrial plants are used for medical examination and discovery of cases, or primarily for educa-

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DATES TO REMEMBER

On April 22, 23 and 24, the National Tuberculosis Association will hold its annual meeting for 1920 at St. Louis, Mo. The meeting will immediately precede that of the American Medical Association at New Orleans, and will immediately follow that of the National Conference of Social Work, also to be held at New Orleans.

Mark these dates on your Calendar!

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Programs and Policies for 1920

(*Continued from page* 1)

tional purposes, or for the organization of workingmen, or for the interest of the employers, or for all of these, it is urged that the tuberculosis associations get into this neglected field more largely than they have heretofore.

Special Campaigns

The National Tuberculosis Association will probably plan a nation-wide medical examination day campaign for 1920. Local associations will undoubtedly wish to participate in this big drive which will probably come in May. It will be one of the biggest educational campaigns ever held. Other special campaigns for popularizing the double red cross, as well as for the raising of funds, may well have a part in the programs of tuberculosis associations for 1920.

Education of Physicians and Nurses

There is a large field for the development of education in the medical and nursing field. Local and state anti-tuberculosis associations can assist greatly by coordinating clinics, hospitals, open-air schools, surveys and other agencies with the teaching facilities in the hospitals and medical schools.

Vocational Workshops and Occupational Therapy

There is need for further consideration of the vital problems of occupational therapy in our institutions and also in the homes of the patients. Similarly, there is need for the development of practical workshops, such as that carried on in New York by the Jewish Committee, for the vocational training of arrested cases.

Research

The time has come when local and state associations may not neglect the vital field of research. In many communities not a single new local fact regarding the incidence of tuberculosis has been discovered in ten years. This is not because there are no new facts; it is simply because nobody has been assigned to dig them up. Similarly, in the field of medicine, there are hundreds of institutions, including hospitals, dispensaries, open-air schools, etc., where not a single effort has been made to stimulate medical research. The tuberculosis programs may well afford a place for stimulating both social and medical research.

Medical Consultants

The success of the Framingham Demonstration in the use of a medical consultant has been so pronounced that this feature of the program may be advocated without hesitancy throughout the country. The medical consultant has not only been the means of discovering many cases, but he has been the means of discovering these cases in the earlier stages. The physicians of Framingham have contributed more to the discovery of incipient tuberculosis through the use of the medical consultant than has been contributed in almost any other manner for the last ten years.

Modern Health Crusade

There are few communities where the Modern Health Crusade has become a sufficiently vital part of the local programs to reach all of the children all of the time. With the newer developments in the Crusade, whereby the message of the health chores will be graded to reach the younger children as well as the older ones, and with the effort being made to insist upon the use of the Crusade as a regular means of teaching health in the schools, there is a wide untouched field for exploitation of the Crusade by local and state tuberculosis associations.

* *

It is one thing to prepare a budget for a campaign; it is another thing to work out the budget in terms of actual human service. The National Tuberculosis Association cannot urge too strongly upon the various workers throughout the field, and all others who are interested in the welfare of this campaign, the vital necessity for translating their dollars into terms of human service in ways that will produce at least one hundred cents on the dollar, and if possible one hundred and fifty or two hundred cents.

The Social Unit Plan and Tuberculosis

The possibility of increasing the scope of tuberculosis work under the Social Unit Plan has been carefully studied in Cincinnati, and has been set forth in a report by Mr. Nelson, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League.

When the Mohawk-Brighton District was selected as the section of the city of Cincinnati in which the plan was to be tried, the Anti-Tuberculosis League sent one of its nurses to that district as its contribution to the success of the work. She has since devoted her whole time to that district, and the results of her work are shown by the following figures:

When she began her work in May, 1918, the Anti-Tuberculosis League was handling 29 cases in that district. By May 1, 1919, just a year later, the Unit had handled 208 cases, 50 of which were positive.

During the years from 1910-17, the largest number of cases which the League had handled in that district in any one year was 48 cases in 1914. This number contrasts very strikingly with the number handled in the year from May, 1918-19, which was as stated previously, 208 cases.

During this year 179 new cases were reported, 103 of which were located by forces within the Unit itself. "The general good will of the people toward the purpose of the Unit, the ability of the block workers to win the confidence of their families, generalized nursing, child welfare work, and cooperation on the part of physicians, are all factors in this increase, intangible and incapable of actual measurement, but nevertheless evident to anyone who has been in touch with the Unit. They are factors without which no amount of intensification of service could secure an opening into the homes of such a vastly larger number of families in so short a time."

Mr. Nelson gives other figures to show the extent of the cooperation which the Unit was able to give to the anti-tuberculosis work. One important result is that the League has been able to reach a greater number of children than ever before and thereby has been able to do a great amount of preventive work.

As regards cost, the cooperation furnished by the Unit has cut down the nurse's cost per visit 45 per cent..

All these facts are worth considering by other anti-tuberculosis associations, since the Social Unit Plan has now become an established fact and a national organization has been formed to further the establishment of the plan in other parts of the country.

Resolutions of Regional Conferences

The following resolutions were adopted by the New England, North Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, Southern and Southwestern Conferences.

New England Conference

The Fifth Annual New England Tuberculosis Conference, held at Providence, R. I. on October 16 and 17, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the program of the meeting of the Fifth Annual New England Tuberculosis Conference has properly emphasized the scientific, administrative, educational economic phases of the anti-tuberculosis movement,

"Be it resolved, that the Conference hereby expresses its approval of the following program for progressive anti-tuberculosis work in New England.

1. The periodic physical examination of as many children and adults in a community as possible.
2. The greater emphasis on all environmental factors in the cause and cure of tuberculosis.
3. The heartier cooperation between public and private health agencies, and the fostering of the belief that there will always be a very important place and duty for private health agencies.
4. The stimulation of intensive instruction in tuberculosis for physicians and the encouragement of an adequate community consultation service.
5. The more thorough training for medical students and nurses in clinical tuberculosis.
6. The encouragement of the so-called health centre movement.
7. The greater concentration of effort on the health and welfare of the child and child life, including an extension in the ideals to be reached through the Modern Health Crusade.
8. The whole-hearted and whole pocketed support of the National Red Cross seal campaign.
9. The continued stimulation of public health nursing in general and tuberculosis nursing in particular."

North Atlantic Conference

The following resolutions were adopted by the North Atlantic Conference, held in Philadelphia.

"Whereas, the fighting and working efficiency of the nation depends upon public health, and

"Whereas, far advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are a constant menace to public health, and

"Whereas, the State Department of Health of Pennsylvania has been obliged to carry the burden of care of the dying consumptives, which, if borne by local communities able to support such charity, would allow the department to more adequately fulfill its proper (public health) responsibilities in preventive and educational work with curable cases (especially children), and

"Whereas, the erection of local hospitals for advanced cases of tuberculosis would facilitate greatly the State Department of Health in reducing the source of the menace to public health,

"Be it resolved, that in view of the attitude of the Department of Health of Pennsylvania, we urge each city or county of 35,000 or more to erect a hospital for the treatment of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and that we approve the wise policy of the State Department of Health in restricting the use of state sanatoria to curable cases."

Mississippi Valley Conference

The Mississippi Valley Conference, held at Des Moines, Ia., September 24, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, there is urgent need for more complete cooperation of governmental and extra-governmental agencies engaged in public health work, and

"Whereas, the National Organization of State Health Officers has invited the American Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association to join with them in devising an equitable plan of cooperation on a state basis, and such plans are now in process of development,

"Be it resolved, that the Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis approves the effort to obtain equitable cooperation among agencies and tenders its offices in the development of such cooperation.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of the Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis that there is a definite need for more uniform tuberculosis legislation, including the compulsory reporting of cases or suspected cases, and that, therefore, the president of this conference appoint a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the National Organization of State Health Officers on the question of formulating model legislation and devising plans for its enactment.

"The Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis recognizes in the Red Cross Christmas seals the best method of raising funds for tuberculosis work. This conference, therefore, expresses to the American Red Cross its high appreciation of the services it has rendered through the Red Cross Christmas seals, and calls upon the National Association to negotiate at an early date for the continued use of the seal."

Southern Conference

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Southern Tuberculosis Conference, held at Asheville, N. C., October 23, 24, 25, 1919:

1. "That this, the seventh session of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference, desires to record its conviction that the work in the South has now reached a higher level of efficiency, value and courageous ambition than in any previous year. To sketch the causes of the advance is unnecessary, but this record we believe to be a necessary expression of our gratitude and faith.
2. "That we earnestly commend to the womanhood of the South the urgent need of more and more women of culture in the profession of public health nursing, especially in the department of tuberculosis. The singular appeal of the disease is a psychological challenge, no less than a social imperative, of the first rank to the trained womanhood of these states."

Southwestern Conference

The Southwestern Conference, held at Long Beach, Cal., October 1, 2, 3, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Southwestern Conference on Tuberculosis recognizes the need and demand for intensive courses in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis for graduate physicians,

"Whereas, no such provision has hitherto been made, and it seems desirable to correlate the effort in the several conference districts, therefore

"Be it resolved, that the Southwestern Conference respectfully requests the National Tuberculosis Association to take active steps to lead to the establishment of such schools.

"Whereas, there is much benefit to be gained in the interchanging of ideas and the investigation of the various methods used in the development of tuberculosis work in different sections of the country; therefore

"Be it resolved, that the Southwestern Conference recommend to the Board of Directors of the National Tuberculosis Association that they take steps to organize a system of exchange, residence

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Educational Work in U. S. Hospitals

According to a report on the work of the United States tuberculosis hospitals, a program of practical educational work is being well carried out in these institutions. The following figures cover the work done during the summer of 1919 by the seven hospitals then operating:

	Enrollment, end of month									
	Men	Women	Total	Ind. enr. during month	Ward Hand. and acad.	Classes and Shops	Total	Patients in hosp. end of month	Enr. Recr. Courses	Total enr.
May 31.....	165	197	362	3834	4009	2193	6202	5321	675	6877
June 30.....	173	229	402	4792	4112	2468	6580	5225	851	7431
July 30.....	155	229	384	4069	4767	2221	6988	4726	1086	8074
August 31....	114	185	299	3338	3161	1921	5082	4400	455	5537
September 30.	71	159	230	2786	2695	1621	4316	4031	405	4721

The Framingham Demonstration

No 17: Children's Health Camp

By D. B. Armstrong, M.D., Executive Officer

These monthly articles in the Framingham series began in July, 1918

In every community there probably exists a group of children who, while not tuberculous, while not actually "sick" at all, are nevertheless under par. They are anemic, undernourished, underweight, and undersized. Practically no communities have the facilities for the institutionalization of these children. Most communities can, however, give this group certain special advantages, such as nutritional classes, open window school-rooms, continued medical observation and correction through infant, pre-school and school clinics, etc.

There is one measure that is particularly proper for this group of children, and that is the summer day camp. The camp will help to put the children on their feet for the school year, and will give them valuable hygienic stimulation and aid at an expense which does not seem prohibitive. Further, the bringing of this group of children under camp supervision offers many excellent opportunities for direct hygienic education, not only as regards the personal hygiene of the child, but also with reference to unhygienic living and home conditions.

Framingham has had the advantage for three years now of such a summer Children's Health Camp. In Framingham the work has been done in cooperation with the town agencies and with the support of many official and private groups. During the last two years the camp was held in an abandoned fair ground building, where an effort was made to give the advantages of fresh air, good food, rest, recreation and supervised play to approximately 50 children daily. The children, individually, averaged about three weeks' stay at the camp. They were selected by the Health Demonstration physicians and nurses, or recommended by the school physician or local practitioners, school teachers and others.

The camp is operated according to a fairly rigid routine, the children being delivered at the camp by trolley or automobile in the early morning, and taken home in the late afternoon. Each child is carefully weighed and thoroughly examined upon admittance to the camp, is given continuous medical and nursing supervision while at the camp, and is weighed and examined at the time of discharge.

The regular daily camp routine is as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Children arrive at camp.
9.00 " Roll call, examination of new children, medical inspection for emergency conditions.
9.30 A. M.—Outdoor play, in groups, under supervision of helpers.
10.00 " Preparation for lunch, hand washing, etc.
10.30 " Mid-forenoon luncheon.
11.00 " Outdoor play, games, etc.
12.15 " Preparation for dinner, hand washing, etc.
12.30 " Dinner.
1.00 P. M.—Tooth-brush drill.
1.15 " Rest hour, small children and others having naps on cots.
2.15 " Play, group singing, use of wading-pool, etc.
3.15 " Preparation for lunch.
3.30 " Mid-afternoon lunch.
4.30 " Roll call and preparations for going home.
5.00 " Leave for home.

As stated above, those in charge of the camp take advantage of reasonable opportunities to encourage and emphasize the practice of personal hygiene. In addition, the home of each child is visited by a nurse, and careful record is taken of home hygienic and food conditions and an effort made to improve these conditions wherever possible.

During the 1919 season the camp cared for 116 children, and had an average daily membership of 48. The children ranged in years from three to 13, the average being eight. They were about equally divided as to boys and girls, who came from all parts of the town, being representative of most of the nationalities in the community.

The medical examinations themselves indicate the importance of bringing a special group of under par children under observation and hygienic treatment. It was found, for instance, that 37 children were suffering from defective teeth; 24 had enlarged and ragged tonsils; 30 had enlarged cervical glands; two had bad hearts, and five were suffering from marked defects of posture.

All these children are, of course, referred to their own physicians, or to the school clinics, and are followed up to encourage corrective treatment.

During 1919, 78 of the children showed distinct gains in weight, the largest gain being six pounds, and the average gain two pounds. This is in part a reflection on the dietary control necessary for this group. The feeding of the children is in the hands of a skilled dietitian, who selects balanced and varied rations for them. Each child will average an intake of about 1,300 calories per day, and during the season of 1919 it cost about 17 cents a day to feed each child. Reproduced on page 9 is a typical daily record of the dietitian.

On July 14 this menu fed 54 people, giving an average cost of $.152, and an average calorie consumption of 1116.

The staff to operate the camp includes a field worker, a nurse who devotes part of her time to the selection of children for the camp; a supervisor who has one or more assistants, either voluntary or paid; a dietitian with assistants, and special neighborhood workers who aid in the collection and transportation of the children. In addition, in 1919 the camp

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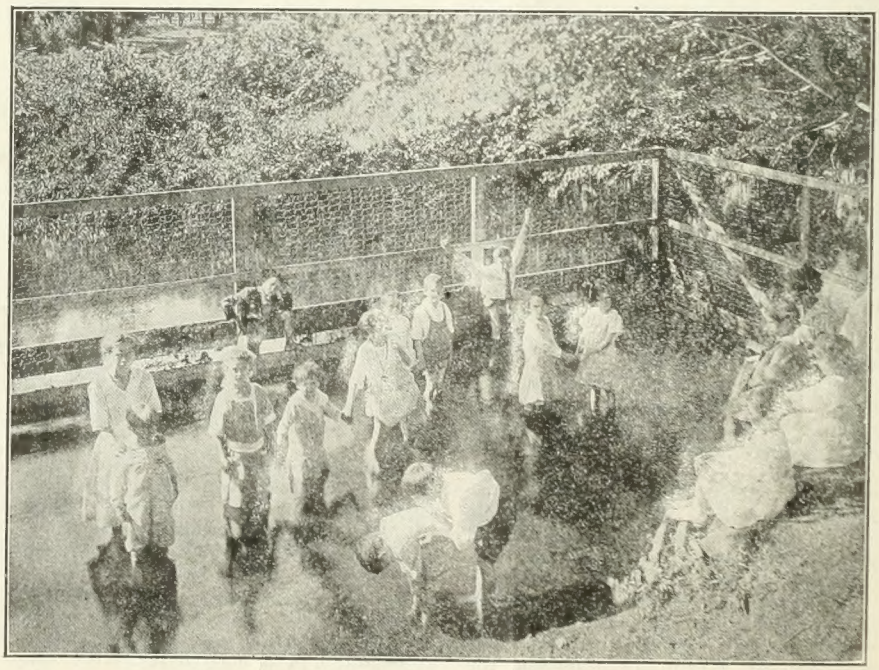


THE WADING-POOL AT THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH CAMP, FRAMINGHAM.

Modern Health Crusade

DEPARTMENT

Bulletin of the

National Tuberculosis Association

DECEMBER 1919

Chores in Graded Editions

In order to make the Crusade progressive, with a continuous appeal to school children, the National Association is introducing several new features during the current school year. One of these is the publication of the chore folder in three editions—standard, senior and primary.

The standard folder, millions of copies of which have already been distributed, may be used for children from six to 16. It must be used exclusively for children in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

The senior folder is primarily for the use of high school pupils. More advanced students and older persons, however, may be admitted into senior membership in the Crusade through the performance of the senior chores. No drive is contemplated for the enrollment of adults, but much interest has been shown on the part of adults in performing the chores. Some of these instances are cited elsewhere in this issue. The importance of having teachers themselves qualify for the Crusade by doing the chores is becoming widely recognized. The senior folder may be used for children in the seventh and eighth grades, if the teachers consider them sufficiently advanced, especially when they have become Crusaders through the standard chores in earlier grades.

Among the innovations in the senior folder is the substitution of 76 chores per week as a perfect record, instead of 72 in the standard folder. In either case, 70 represents the daily performance of the first ten chores, while the balance is made up from the performance of chore 11, the full bath. Under the senior requirements, 57 chores of the eleven varieties must be done in each week, to be counted toward a chivalric title, as compared with the standard requirement of 54.

In drafting the senior chores, the dignity of high school pupils has been considered. For example, the pupil checks and signs his own record without the signature of his parent. While chore 2 in the standard folder reads, "I washed not only my face, but my ears and neck, and I cleaned my fingernails today," this chore in the senior folder is phrased, "I gave thorough attention to personal cleanliness today. I endeavored to keep both myself and my immediate surroundings neat." Specificness, however, is not slighted in the senior, as will be seen by the footnote for this chore.

The senior chores do not specifically

(*Continued on page* 6)

BANNERET CUP TO BE AWARDED IN INTERSTATE CRUSADE CONTEST.

Prizes in Interstate Contest

A magnificent cup has been donated to the National Association as the trophy of victory in the interstate contest, the cup to be awarded for one year to the tuberculosis association of the state in which the most children become Crusaders, with the rank of knight banneret during the present school year. The count is to be made in ratio to total school enrollment as shown by the latest reports to be secured from the U. S. Bureau of Education. An annual contest is planned, the cup to become the permanent property of the state winning it three times. The state association is to hold the cup in behalf of the schools or transfer it to the state department of education.

The cup stands thirty-two inches high, including the ebony base. Its exterior is heavily silver plated, and the bowl is gold plated. It will be suitably engraved.

Chores in Graded Editions

(*Continued from page* 5)

prohibit tea and coffee, but chores three and eight call on the Crusade candidate to exercise the courage of his convictions regarding what he has reason to consider injurious to his health. If he will not abstain from such a thing, he is not entitled to credit for these chores. The senior chores are not designed to make it easy for adults who have injurious habits to become Crusaders. The purpose is to hold up to the adult the ideal of maximum health. The chores and notes are as follows:

Statements of Senior Chores

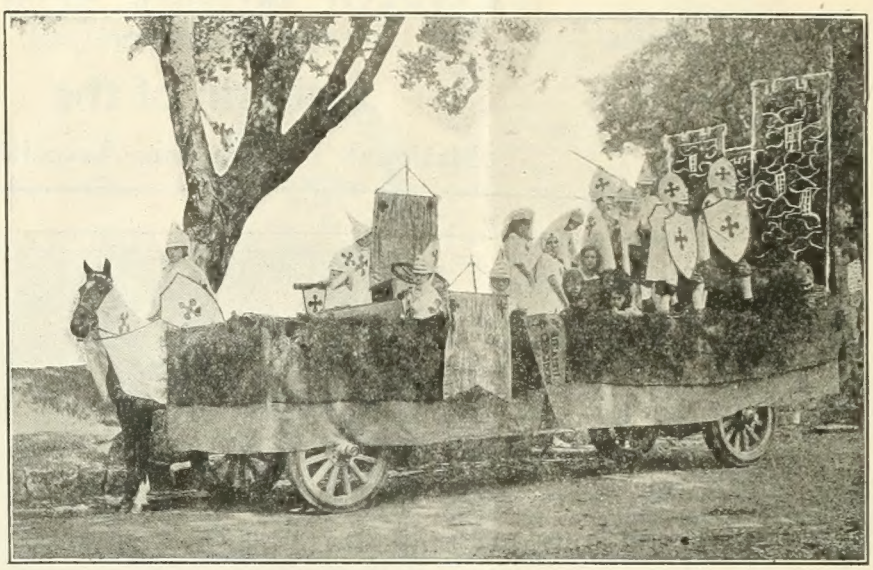
1. I washed my hands before each meal today and before handling food prepared for eating.
2. I gave thorough attention to personal cleanliness today. I endeavored to keep both myself and my immediate surroundings neat.
3. I kept out of my mouth and nose today every object that I have reason to consider unclean or injurious to my health.
4. I brushed my teeth thoroughly after breakfast and after the evening meal today.
5. I took ten or more slow, deep breaths of fresh air today. If I spit, coughed or sneezed, I was careful to protect others.
6. I had more than thirty minutes of muscular exercise or active play outdoors or with windows open today.
7. I was in bed (eight) (nine) hours or more last night and kept my windows open.
8. I drank six glasses of water today, including one before each meal. I drank nothing that I have reason to consider injurious to my health.
9. I was careful today (1) to eat only wholesome foods meeting the varied requirements of nutrition and promoting proper bowel action; (2) to chew thoroughly, and (3) to attend to each need of my body at its regular time.
10. I endeavored today to maintain a straight posture, standing and sitting; to keep my thoughts clean, cheerful, courageous and constructive; and to be helpful to others.
11. I took a bath on each of those days of the week that are checked.

Notes on Chores as Numbered

1. Soap should be used. Hands should be washed promptly after possible contact with disease germs at the toilet, through sputum or otherwise. Your towel should be "individual," used by no one else.

2. Performance of this chore requires daily washing not only of the face, but of the ears, neck and all other portions of the body which by reason of dirt or perspiration need washing oftener than a full bath is taken; also, cleaning the fingernails.

3. "Every object" includes unwashed fruits that are not peeled, fingers unless freshly washed, pencils, etc.; also, anything that is injurious through drug action.



FLOAT IN THE WINCHESTER, VA., PAGEANT WHICH MORE THAN PAID FOR CRUSADE SUPPLIES.

4. Dental floss should be used every day. The mouth should be rinsed with an alkaline wash or with water after brushing. If possible, teeth should be brushed after every meal.

5. When coughing or sneezing, turn from other persons and cover your mouth with your handkerchief. Spit only when necessary and see that the sputum is destroyed or removed where neither person nor fly can touch it.

6. Persons whose daily work gives them abundant exercise of the muscles of the abdomen, back, chest and legs, may perform this chore by thirty minnutes of relaxation in freely circulating air.

7. "Nine" hours is required under this chore for youths not grown to their full height.

8. Milk or other wholesome drinks, largely water, may be substituted for water to the extent of two glasses. Do not drink from a cup used by another person.

9. In your food include fruit, coarse breads, cereals and vegetables, besides potato, rice or beans. Avoid fried foods, soggy breads, pickles, spices; much meat, pie crust, cake and sweets; and all impure candy.

10. Stand and walk "tall." Sitting or lying down, do not allow your back to bend forward at the waist, but only from the hips.

11. Most persons should have a full bath every day. Warm water, followed by cool, is usually advisable.

All three of the chore folders are practical guides in a nutshell for hygienic conduct. The senior folder is the most advanced and complete. All three may be used for records in tournaments, when representing the work of children of the appropriate ages.

Sample copies of the senior folder are now available for persons applying to the National Association. Readers are urged to place their orders for the senior folder through state tuberculosis associations at the earliest possible date. If the combined order placed with our printers is large, the cost of these folders may be little or no more than that of the standard folders.

Primary Chore Folder

The primary folder is for children in grades 1, 2 and 3. Samples will be available when this issue is published, although a statement of the chores and notes is deferred until January. The principal innovation is that the child is not called on to keep a record of his performance or to sign the folder. The approved method is for the parent to make the check marks and sign the certification and for the teacher to sign in approval. The record may, however, be kept entirely at school, provided the teacher reinforces the checkings by daily hygienic inspection. The Crusaders' manual, soon to be ready for distribution, will give particulars for a modern school system of hygienic inspection.

It has been found impossible to make any great reduction in the number without omitting duties highly essential to the health of even the youngest school child. The chores have been simplified, particular requirements omitted here and there, and the words "tried hard" given a further application than in the standard folder, in distinction from an absolute declaration of performance.

Financing Crusade Work

If no school funds or money from the treasuries of the tuberculosis association and the Junior Red Cross are available, other means may still be found for defraying the local expenses of the Crusade program for a community. The Junior Red Cross at Winchester, Va., demonstrated this strikingly in its presentation, last Sep-

tember, of Miss Alberta Walker's play, "King Good Health Wins." Through effective publicity, the attendance at the play was unusally high, and the play itself was no disappointment to the audience. Twelve hundred people, one-fifth the population of the town, attended, paying an admission fee of 15 cents. In this way approximately $180 was realized to carry the campaign further.

The cost of Crusade supplies for 1,000 children, one-half of whom become knights banneret, is but $45 (four and one-half cents per child). Thus, the problem of finance in Winchester was more than met by one performance.

The illustration on page 5 shows the principal actors in the Winchester performance, grouped on a float in a victory parade. Mrs. Amos Schyrock, as the Joan of Arc in the war to overthrow the tyranny of disease, was an actress added to the regular cast of "King Good Health Wins."

In Mississippi a Crusade director is appointed in every county, with the county home demonstration agent as assistant director. The state association offers to supply Crusade material for half the children in the county, provided that the local Crusade director undertakes to finance the work for the rest of the children. As a means of finance, the association supplies suggestions for a Mother Goose pageant.

The National Association will furnish playlets and pageants which, when presented with ordinary care in rehearsal, will be sufficiently pleasing to justify an admission fee. The original pageants given recently in Indianapolis, Des Moines and Memphis were of a kind to elicit enthusiasm and financial support.

In one community, honorary members were enlisted for the local Crusade club, with the payment of ten dollars as annual dues. In a thoroughgoing campaign conducted in an Illinois town last spring, the chamber of commerce made an appropriation for the cause.

January Meeting

Subjects for January: Home and school gymnastics. Folk dances. Organized play in winter.

The January meeting may be made the occasion for an exhibition of various forms of physical culture. The plan of the program will depend on the drills, dances and games that the crusaders can do. Preparation for the meeting may serve to stimulate interest in indoor exercise at a psycholgical season of the year, when extensive outdoor exercise is least practicable and indoor recreation most needed.

Preparation for the January meeting is bound up with the teaching of physical culture. The lack of a gymnasium or playground is a surmountable handicap, for there are a host of exercises that can be done in the classroom, and without apparatus. When, however, the weather is fine, the classroom is a poor substitute for the open. School yards and roofs, parks, playgrounds and closed streets are possibilities for outdoor recreation.

As in all teaching, it is important that the crusade master shall have a real interest to communicate to the children. She must enjoy the exercises and put real life into them. The exercise period should be one of the bright spots in the day—a time of relaxation, when classroom cares are laid aside. Books should be put away and windows thrown open, if the exercises are indoors.

The National Association will send to crusade masters directions for a two-minute drill, and a manual of physical exercise issued by the National Security League.

If sufficient space is available, folk dances can be made extremely fascinating not only to the children, but to adult audiences as well. "Dances of the People" (Schirmer, New York) is a good guide on this subject.

"Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium" (Macmillan, New York) is also a useful book for the crusade master who realizes the value of wholesome play. The National Association will supply the physical training syllabus used in New York City schools and containing descriptions of eighteen typical playground games.

ADRIENNE MAYER, A FIVE-YEAR-OLD CRUSADER, SELLS RED-CROSS SEALS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Crusader is Honored

The first person to buy Red Cross Christmas Seals this year was the Prince of Wales, and it was a Modern Health Crusader who sold them to him. Little Adrienne Mayer, five years old, who lives with her parents in Washington, D. C., was chosen for the honor as she had shown special proficiency in the performance of her health chores. The prince wished the campaign success and promised Adrienne that he would use the seals on his personal mail.

But the littlest crusader will have another proud moment to look back upon when she grows up. On November 6th, General Pershing pinned the gold badge of knights banneret on her mantel and then stooped down to little three feet seven or so and kissed her cheek.

Motion pictures were taken of the latter scene for the International News Weekly. The picture is 35 feet in length, and it may be purchased separate from the remainder of the reel at ten cents per foot.

More State Crusade Directors

In the October issue we published the names of Crusade directors in a dozen or more states. The list, however, did not include all the state directors, several of whom have since been appointed. A supplementary list follows:

Alabama, Miss Fleta McWhorter.
Arkansas, Miss Lena Latkin.
Idaho, Miss Grace Gallett.
Kentucky, Miss Jessie O. Yancey.
Maine, Miss Frances Mosher.
Missouri, Mrs. Helen G. Miller.
Nevada, Mrs. Mary Macaulay.
New Jersey, Miss Edna Ruddick.
South Dakota, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Raben.
Washington, Miss Hilda J. Solibakke.

Chores Reach Grown-Ups

The BULLETIN has reported the case of the Indiana man who testified that the Crusade had cured him of dyspepsia. His daughter's persistence in drinking the water required by chore eight first opened his eyes to the necessity of drinking enough water.

In "The Crusader" of the Wisconsin Association it is recorded that it accurred to Miss Leutsker, principal of a training school for rural teachers, that if prospective teachers were asked to perform the chores they would more intelligently carry out the work for their pupils. Miss Leutsker was able to raise such chores as washing ears and neck and keeping pencils out of the mouth to the dignity of fundamental rules of living for grown-ups. The Crusade regime was enthusiastically carried out.

The following excerpts are from a letter from Miss Harriet C. Kelly, principal of School 19, Indianapolis: "The Crusade has revolutionized some conditions in our school. . . . A number of the boys and girls have been to the dental college to have their teeth cleaned. Several parents have joined the movement and send for their rewards when the chores have ben faithfully done. The whole family cooperates."

It is reported in the bulletin issued jointly by the Junior Red Cross and the Marion County (Indiana) Tuberculosis Association that many children declare that the coffee habit has been eliminated

in their families, the example having been set by the Crusade.

In a Colorado mining town, a health chore folder found its way into each room of a boarding house occupied by some fifty men. These miners set themselves to keeping the record and began to appear at dinner with hands and faces that fairly shone with cleanliness. They asked for tooth brushes and soap, and became as enthusiastic Crusaders as any of the children.

Instructive Puzzle

To Teachers:

Have you asked your pupils to work out a diagram and set of directions for drawing the cross of nine circles, the

Crusade emblem shown in the above cut of the squire's button? A puzzle is afforded in this for interesting children. Every bit of the outline of the cross is an arc or point in the circumference of one of nine equal circles. The explanation that we expected to publish in the December BULLETIN will appear in the January issue.

Each of the nine circles stands for one of the health-building principles embodied in the chores and rules of Modern Health Crusaders. In the sketch that we shall publish to explain the drawing of the emblem the circles will be labeled with the principles. A reproduction on the blackboard, copied by the children, will impress a lesson in hygiene on their minds.

New Jersey Notes

The Crusade is developing rapidly in New Jersey, due to the energetic efforts of the workers. Last summer, Miss Edna Ruddick, Crusade secretary of the New Jersey Anti-Tuberculosis League, made a large pin map to visualize the growth of the movement throughout the state. Black pins were used for towns where the Crusade was started last year, black and white pins of towns where the work is being continued this year, and red pins for towns where schools have been lately recruited. This map was exhibited at the interstate fair and at county fairs where Crusade material was distributed and interested persons were asked to call upon the principals in their home towns regarding the Crusade. In many cases where the Crusade had had merely a local interest the extent of the movement throughout the state was realized for the first time.

New Jersey educators are not backward about expressing their appreciation of the movement. G. M. Moreland, principal of the Lincoln School of Newark, writes: "When the Crusade was first proposed to me I was frankly skeptical about it, as I thought that it would overburden the teachers and that the benefits would not be in proportion to the labor involved. The results obtained, however, have made me an enthusiastic 'fan.' According to the teachers' report it takes but two minutes a day to record the marks. The pupils reflect the teachers' enthusiasm and a great improvement has taken place in many of the children."

Miss Nettie L. Alexander, principal at Absecon, writes: "At the close of the last school year we had a cleaner, happier and healthier group of boys and girls than ever before. The Crusade has benefited not only the children, but the folks at home, some of whom were ignorant of health rules."

Miss Alice E. Whittaker, principal at Margate City, writes: "I wish to thank you for the results that we have derived from the Crusade, in keener intellect and in good cheer and helpfulness. The pupils and parents maintained a high degree of interest, which leads me to think that the chores were done not only for the present but have become habits for future living as well."

GENERAL PERSHING HONORS A CRUSADER IN THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE.

Crusade Songs

A collection of Crusade songs set to well-known tunes has been published by the New Jersey Anti-Tuberculosis League under the happy title, "The Minstrel." Any Crusade worker may obtain a copy postpaid for five cents by addressing the League at 45 Clinton street, Newark, N. J. Orders to be shipped by express, charges collect, will be accepted at four cents per copy.

New Mexico Pointers

New Mexico, despite of its sparse population, is among the leaders in crusade work. The presentation of the movement at teachers' institutes during the summer has done much to arouse new interest in the subject.

In San Miguel County every rural school is enrolled in both state and national tournaments. "It would be impossible to express my opinion of the Crusade and all that I hope it may do for the schools of New Mexico," writes Miss L. Bell Reed, Supervisor of rural schools. "I find both teachers and pupils enthusiastic over the work, and I believe that the movement will do more toward securing healthy minds and bodies for our children than anything that has been introduced into our schools for years past.

"The first week of school I wrote to each teacher in the county, urging her to take up the work. In every school that I visit I give a talk, explaining the Crusade. I have the badges attached to a little strip of velvet which makes them show off quite effectively."

Miss Hazel Reed of Elida, whose school won a state banner last year, writes that the health habits are becoming more valuable to her pupils with every day of practice. The prizes in spelling one month were nail files, as aids in the performance of chore 2.

E. J. Rudolph of Riddle, whose school won a national banner and escaped the "flu," writes that his pupils voted unanimously to enter the fall tournament and are out for another record. These children kept up the crusade work all summer, holding a club meeting twice a month.

Indians Enjoy Health Chivalry

Nearly every child of school age on the Indian reservation at Onandaga, N. Y., is now attending the institution there, according to Miss Carolyn Archbold, educational director of the Onandaga County Tuberculosis Association, who has inaugurated the Crusade among the children of the reservation.

The Crusade has provided an incentive for the children to attend school. There is no way of compelling school attendance of young Indians and the result has been that in the past only 50 per cent. have bothered to go. Of the seventy children of school age sixty-five are now taking places in their rooms against forty of a few months ago.

The Indian schools of New Mexico are again taking up the Crusade. Mr. Leo Crane, Pueblo Indian agent, has requested supplies for over three hundred pupils in his district. Crusade materials have also been furnished to the principal of the Mescalero Indian School, who writes that his school will be glad to cooperate with the New Mexico Association, for the advancement of public health and happiness.

Children's Health Camp

(*Continued from page* 4)

MENU MONDAY, JULY 14TH

	Materials	*Amount*	*Cost*	*Calories*
Mid-Morning Luncheon	Puffed wheat	3 pkgs.	$.375	1275
Puffed wheat, milk, sugar, oatmeal crackers.	Sugar	1 cup	.05	872
	Milk	8 qts.	1.04	5424
	Oatmeal crackers	2¼ lbs.	.405	4399
Noon Meal				
Creamed potatoes, dried beef, white bread, nut oleo, boiled rice, chocolate sauce.	Dried beef	1 lb.	.80	840
	Milk	3½ qts.	.455	2373
	Flour	½ lb.	.04	833
	Nut oleo	¼ lb.	.09	881
	Potatoes	¾ pkg.	.443	3488
	White bread	10 loaves	.84	12050
	Oleo	1 lb.	.36	3525
	Rice	2 lbs.	.30	3260
	Cocoa	¼ lb.	.085	580
	Sugar	1½ lbs.	.15	2790
	Vanila	flavor	.02	....
	Cornstarch	½ cup	.015	279
Mid-Afternoon Luncheon				
Milk and milk crackers..	Milk crackers	17 qts.	2.21	11526
	Milk	3 lbs.	.54	5970
	Total		$8.218	60365

had as a regular part-time worker, a Nature instructor loaned by the Parks and Playgrounds Commission.

The operation of a camp of this kind costs about $1,800 for a season of ten weeks. This means a per capita cost of about $15 per child. As each child has about a 20-day stay at the camp, the cost per child per day for food, supervision, and all charges, amounts to something under $0.80.

It is the hope of the Demonstration in Framingham that a camp similarly operated will become a permanent feature of the community, to be carried out under the direction of local auspices, subsequent to the Demonstration period.

NOTE.—*Several publications are now available at the Community Health Station and may be had at the rate of* 5 *cents a copy. Diagnostic Standards in Tuberculosis; Monograph No.* 1, *The Program; Monograph No.* 2, *The Sickness Census; Monograph No.* 3, *The Vital Statistics of Framingham; Monograph No.* 4, *Medical Examination Campaigns; Monograph No.* 5, *Tuberculosis Findings; Monograph No.* 6, *Framingham Schools and Factories; the Report of the Framingham Appraisal Committee. Address orders to Community Health Station, Framingham, Mass.*

An Important Step

The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association announces the appointment of Miss Mabel Buckstaff as director of occupational therapy work which the association is planning to conduct in the county tuberculosis sanatoria of the state during the coming year.

"Industrial Recreation," which is the term used for occupational therapy in Wisconsin, consists of special curative workshops for ambulant tuberculosis patients. The system has been successfully carried out at Muirdale Sanatorium for some time. In addition to simple bedside work or "ward occupations," special attention is paid to woodwork, basketry and jewelry work in the shops. Most of the benches, lockers, etc., in the shops are made by the patients.

Dr. Bellis, Medical Superintendent of Muirdale Sanatorium, who is largely responsible for the development of the work which is now to be carried into every county sanatorium, believes strongly in the beneficial mental effect which "industrial recreation" has on the patient. Furthermore, it is possible to hold the patient at the sanatorium longer if he has some occupation to keep him interested.

Resolutions of Regional Conferences

(*Continued from page* 3)

and study between the tuberculosis workers of the various sections of the country.

"*Whereas,* there is before the senate of the United States a bill to provide a Division of Tuberculosis in, and an advisory council for, the United States Public Health Service, and

"*Whereas,* the members of the Southwestern Tuberculosis Conference believe the passage of this bill (Senate 1660) will bring into being a body which will be a very definite aid to the anti-tuberculosis forces not only throughout the Southwest, but throughout the nation at large; now, therefore

"*Be it resolved,* that the Southwestern Tuberculosis Conference petition the senate of the United States to pass the said bill."

Folder in Chinese

Believing that it is just as important to spread anti-tuberculosis propaganda among the Chinese as among any other race, the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has had an attractive folder and a dodger printed in the Chinese language. Both are intended for general distribution.

The publications should be of interest to tuberculosis workers in localities where there is a large Chinese population.

Vocational Secretary Requests Information

The National Tuberculosis Association is planning to establish an advisory service in connection with sanatorium construction as part of the Medical Service of the National Association. Mr. T. B. Kidner, Vocational Secretary, requests the cooperation of state and local secretaries and tuberculosis workers generally in gathering information as to occupational therapy work that is being done in the various institutions throughout the country. A list of questions has been prepared which are suggestive of the kind of information that will be most helpful in preparing the new service.

(*a*) Do the patients take part in the duties incidental to the carrying on of the institution, with the definite idea that the work thus undertaken is an aid towards their recovery? If so, what is the nature and extent of the work and are the patients remunerated?

(*b*) Is regular instruction given under a teacher or other officer, and if so,

1. What subjects are taught?
2. Are bedside or ward occupations given to bed patients?
3. Are any special buildings or equipment provided for this work?

(*c*) What is being done in the way of outdoor work, as in gardening, poultry keeping and general agriculture?

1. Is a special instructor engaged for this phase of the work?

(*d*) If no use is being made of occupation, as therapy, what are the prospects for its introduction?

Insurance Reinstatement Simplified

Former service men, who have allowed their war-risk insurance to lapse and who wish to be reinstated, may do so upon payment of only two premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, according to an announcement made by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. One premium to be paid is for the last month insurance was in force, and the other for the month in which reinstatement is applied for, providing the insured is in as good health as at the date of discharge or at the date his insurance lapsed, whichever is the later date. The latter statement must be included in the application for reinstatement.

Many men are beginning to realize the value of their government insurance, and the number of applications received for reinstatement are constantly increasing.

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the Bulletin is conducted in connection with the Loan Service Bureau of the Publicity Department. It is designed to give valuable suggestions regarding new lines of work or new methods originated or successfully used by tuberculosis associations throughout the country. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send the National Association Bulletin Editor all information suitable for publication in these columns.

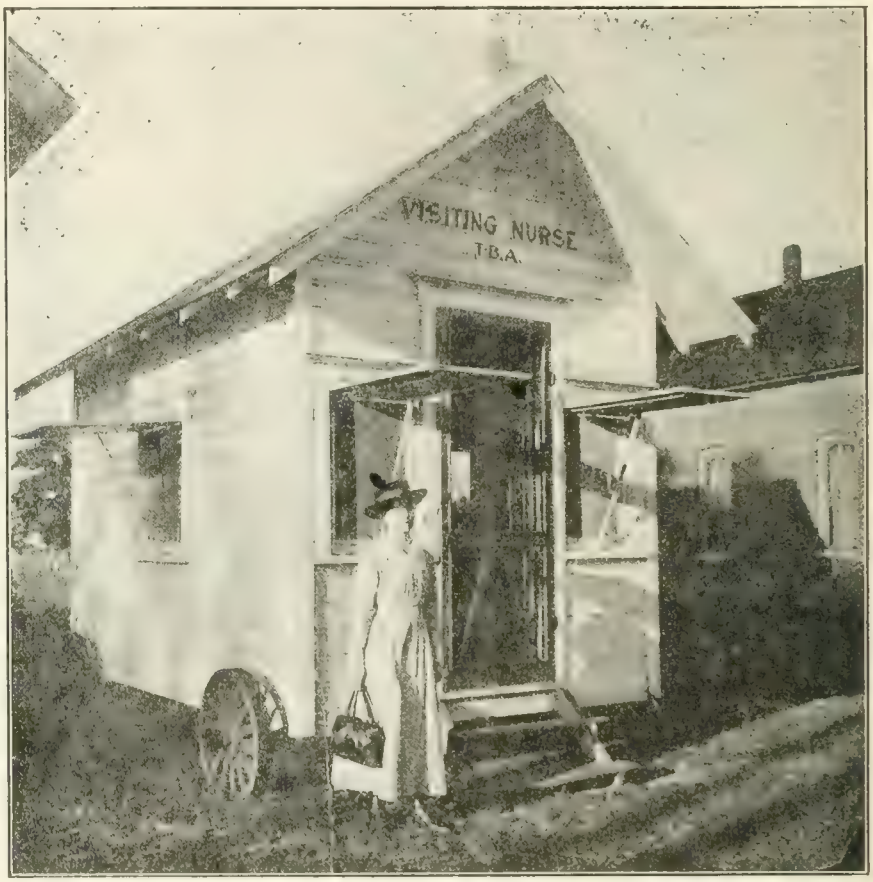
Traveling T. B. Hut

We have all seen and read about traveling T. B. exhibits and traveling T. B. clinics, but who has ever heard about a traveling T. B. hut? Yet the Jay County Tuberculosis Association of Portland, Ind., has built one and is putting it to excellent use.

The building is an outgrowth of the Association's plan to construct a standard hut in which to house one patient. It was decided to build a house that could be moved from place to place and used in a small town for a number of purposes. The house cost less than two hundred dollars and Mr. Bryson, president of the Tuberculosis Association, states that it has more than paid for itself already in the advertising it has brought the Association. The first patient cared for in the miniature hospital was a typhoid case who had no chance at home, and at present a tuberculosis patient is "taking the cure" there. After each patient leaves, all the furniture is removed and cleaned, and the entire building disinfected and repainted.

The one-patient hospital has other uses as well. For instance, it may house a quarantined patient, leaving the family free to care for itself while the hospital is quarantined instead of the home.

The building is eight by twelve feet, outside measurements, and it is furnished with a bed, table, serving stand, and rocker.



THE ONE-ROOM HOSPITAL ON WHEELS, OPERATED BY THE JAY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, IND.

Churches Become T. B. Clinics

For many years the churches of the country have given splendid cooperation to the tuberculosis campaign, but to utilize the Sunday school rooms for tuberculosis clinics, is decidedly an innovation. The churches of Montana are giving their support to the work of the Montana Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis by holding medical examination days, parents' meetings, etc., and occasionally permitting the Association to take entire charge of their morning service.

In one church, free physical examinations and lectures on the care and feeding of children were followed by a three months' contest in the homes. An award was given the home which showed the greatest improvement in the children. Circulars announcing the meetings and the contest were distributed throughout the town, and children and adults, whether members of the church or not, were invited to attend.

Reaching Industrial Workers

Niagara Falls is an industrial city with many facilities for caring for the health of the worker. But the problem has been to keep the worker informed of the existence of these facilities and to impress him with his need for them. The Niagara County Joint Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has, therefore, carried its campaign into the factories in order to spread its message. Mr. William H. Davenport, executive secretary of the Committee, has arranged an illustrated talk for factory employees, which explains the principles of disease prevention and the care and treatment of tuberculosis. An illustrated panel gives the addresses of free clinics and calls attention to special clinics which are held in rural communities. This is followed by the names and addresses of the Committee's visiting nurses, and the address of the county tuberculosis hospital.

The Committee has also succeeded in getting short articles on tuberculosis into the house organs of several industrial plants.

One of the chief problems of the Committee's work along industrial lines is the elimination of the dust hazard from abrasive processes.

Health Composition Contest

Do you remember in the old days when you were at school, how you had to "stay in" and write a rule you simply couldn't remember, over and over again until you knew it? And the teacher used to say that the *best* way to learn a thing was to write it out?

The Kentucky Tuberculosis Association believes that this plan holds good in learning about health and hygiene as well as other things, and it is now conducting a prize composition contest in all the public, private and parochial schools of the state which care to enter the competition. The primary purpose of the contest is to acquaint the child with health laws which he may use himself and pass on to others. Children from the sixth to the twelfth grades are eligible for entry.

First, second and third prizes, amounting to a total of $500 in war savings stamps, will be awarded to the winners. The topics selected for the compositions deal with the house fly, the public health

nurse, care of tuberculosis, the Modern Health Crusade, and Red Cross Christmas seals. The Association has also issued a leaflet giving the rules of the contest, topics chosen, reference books, etc., for distribution in the schools.

Advertising Our Emblem

Hundreds of commercial products have become famous through a slogan, an emblem or a character which identifies them in the mind of the consumer. "There's a reason," "Obey that impulse," have become household words, and every child knows the characters used to advertise well-known food products and kitchen necessities. It is the kind of advertising that pays, not only for the commercial manufacturer, but for the social service agency dealing in the wares of humanity and health.

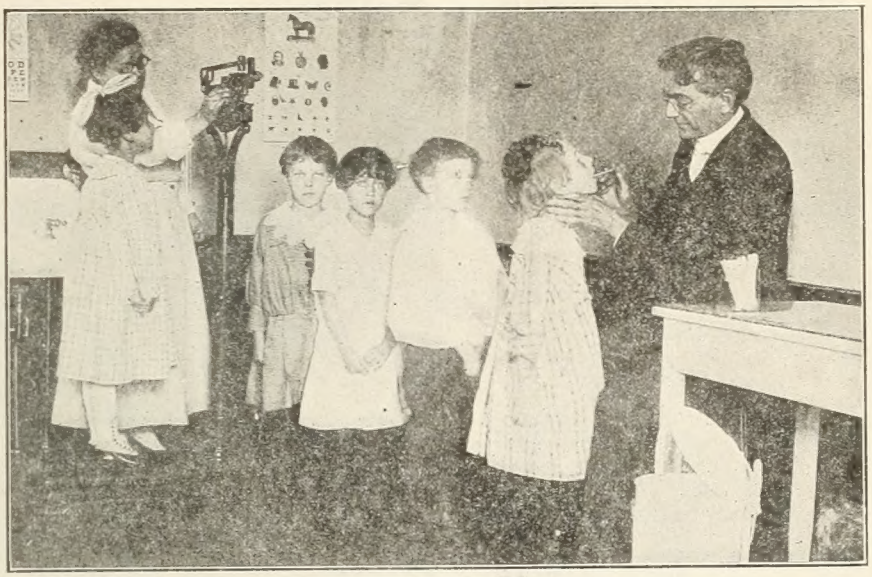
The tuberculosis movement, too, has an emblem which should be exploited; it should be as well known in the American home as the five-square cross of the American Red Cross. In a recent bulletin of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, Mr. W. D. Thurber offers suggestions to local associations for effectively advertising the double-barred red cross, so that every member of a community may learn what it stands for. The problem of local advertising has often been that secretaries are too modest and do not themselves feel competent to undertake this kind of work. But they are referred to the advertising managers of shops, to committees of commercial associations, and to groups who did effective work during the big war drives.

The windows of the most prominent stores in town, court house yards, public parks, and the sides of buildings, are excellent places for advertising the double-barred red cross. Accompanied by an effective exhibit illustrating the work of the tuberculosis movement, and electrically lighted at night, this kind of campaign cannot fail to draw attention and to educate the public. More than this, by calling attention to the greater need for tuberculosis work and the results already accomplished, it will place the public solidly behind membership drives, Red Cross seal sales and special elections for the raising of public funds for tuberculosis work.

Negro Field Secretaries

Two especially equipped field secretaries, who are to take charge of tuberculosis work among the negroes and Indians of Oklahoma, have been appointed by the Oklahoma Tuberculosis Association. The new workers make house to house visits, study the living and housing conditions of the people, and carry on an educational campaign. Mr. Calvin Lane, negro field secretary, gives illustrated health talks in the schools, distributes literature in the homes, and reports suspicious cases to the Association. Two negro public health nurses cooperate with the field secretary.

Miss Ethel M. Cunningham, who is thoroughly acquainted with the habits and customs of the Indians, is in charge of this branch of the campaign. The Modern Health Crusade has been successfully introduced among Indian children. A survey which is to determine a definite plan of action is now being made in the territory.



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF CONNERSVILLE, IND., WHO ARE RECEIVING MEDICAL CARE SINCE THE COMMUNITY HAS LEARNED OF THE NEED FOR IT.

Overcoming Obstacles

In rural communities in Indiana, the law does not permit the employment of school nurses and physicians out of school funds. It does not, however, prohibit the cooperation of the local tuberculosis association with the schools. Mr. E. L. Rickert, City superintendent of Connersville, Ind., therefore made the best of the situation and "showed" the community that nursing and medical care were badly needed in the schools so as to get financial support for the work.

The result has been that a nurse and physician look after cases of malnutrition, adenoids, and physical defects. Provision has also been made for supplying a milk lunch to a large percentage of elementary pupils.

Leaflet on Industrial Nurse

The Massachusetts Committee on Health in Industry is issuing an interesting folder intended for employers of labor, on the value of the industrial nurse. The folder gives, first of all, eight reasons why it pays the employer to engage a nurse for his plant. It then tells what are the qualifications of the industrial nurse, how a nursing service may be arranged for a small plant, and what cooperation may be expected from insurance companies.

The Committee also offers its services in securing a nurse for an industrial plant without charge to employer or nurse.

The Patient Decides

Surely a novel way to introduce occupational therapy in a sanatorium is to ask a patient, "What would you like to make if you knew how to make it?" and then, provided the task of manufacture will not tax the man's strength too much, to sit down and tell him how it is done. This, however, is the plan followed by Mr. Will E. Craig who is in charge of the occupational therapy work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Saginaw, Mich.

It was found, after conversation with the patients, that no two wished to do the same thing, and in order to solve the difficulty each man was furnished with materials and given the necessary instruction to make some article he wished to have for his own. The first effort was a footstool with a padded top; then followed nail boxes for the shop; coat hangers for the lockers; a brush tray; checker-board; pin tray; bird houses; rose trellis; and box kite and toys made with a coping-saw.

There has been no set time for the work, the patients having the freedom of the shop outside of their regular hours of treatment. It was found, in order to keep up the men's interest in the work, that the tools had to be kept sharpened and in the best of condition. This was done by the instructor, and another man was placed in charge of all tools to see that they were kept in their places.

Successful "Children's Day"

If a tuberculosis association can stage a health day that will keep a whole town talking for two days, it may consider its work well done; and it may feel encouraged about the future. The Yonkers Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which Miss Ethel M. Bogardus is executive secretary, recently held a successful "Children's Day" in which more than 2,000 school children took part. The program consisted of an address by the mayor of the city, a performance by "Cho-Cho" the health clown, motion pictures, and songs. The manager of the largest theatre in Yonkers cooperated by opening up his house to the children. A representative of a motion picture weekly took pictures of "Cho-Cho" and the children on parade. The singing was led by local boy scouts who also acted as guards.

Only a small portion of the city's school children could be accommodated in the theatre. A series of similar days have been planned for the near future until every child will have had the opportunity to benefit from the health program offered.

Occupational Therapy That Pays

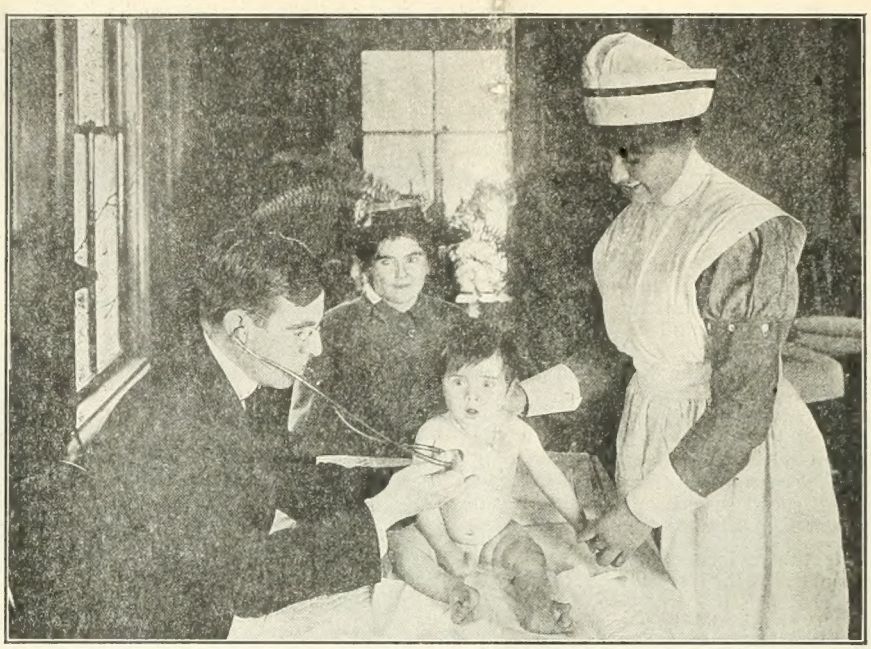
The California Tuberculosis Association has set a "commercial" standard for the articles that are made by patients under the direction of its occupational therapy instructors; that is, the work turned out is of such excellence that the public is eager to purchase it. Basketry, embroidery, bead work and painted novelties have so far been made by the tuberculosis patients; the original pieces are rapidly sold and many advance orders are received following the first sale.

The Association is loaning its instructors to private sanatoria which are anxious to begin the work, and several hospitals for the insane and feeble minded are also planning to introduce it as soon as additional instructors can be secured.

Health Stories

The average school teacher is more than willing to teach her pupils the principles of right living, but as a rule she is not sufficiently well equipped to tell her charges the whys and wherefores of the rules of health and hygiene. In order to help teachers and pupils who are eager to learn more about germs, disease, personal hygiene, proper food, etc., The Minnesota Public Health Association has issued a booklet entitled "Health Stories" which tells in simple language what every child and adult should know about the care of his body. The following are a few of the subjects taken up in the booklet:

"Boiling Kills Germs"; "Protein Makes Us Grow"; "Fats May Save Your Life"; "Salts Are Needed in the Body"; "Disease Germs Do Not Always Live in Dirt," and "Keep Your Germs from Other People."



THE BABY WELFARE CLINIC AT FRAMINGHAM, WHICH MAY NOW BE SEEN IN MOTION PICTURES.

Framingham in the "Movies"

With the spread of public education along health lines, the fight on tuberculosis is receiving the attention of motion picture producers. Framingham, the health town, has just been "screened" by the Pathé Review under the title of "A Town Under the Microscope." The film is 225 feet in length and shows the following of Framingham's many activities:

1. Community Health Station, with visitors at the exhibit and applicants waiting to receive medical examination.
2. Infant Welfare Clinic.
3. School dental clinic, showing dentists at work.
4. School medical clinic, showing school physician examining the children.
5. Toothbrush drill in a public school.
6. Bathing pool of the Framingham Civic League in action.
7. Industrial clinic, showing patient receiving treatment.

Prints of the film are for rent or copies may be purchased at eight cents per foot.

Investigation of Dusty Trades

In a report of the Committee on Dusty Trades, recently submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Tuberlosis Association, it is stated that to date 66 manufacturing plants have been covered, including a total of 837 individual records.

A preliminary analysis of the work shows that 33 per cent. of the granite cutters have been continuously employed as cutters for more than 26 years. Ten per cent. of those actually cutting granite in this district at present have been so engaged uninterruptedly for more than 36 years. Approximately six per cent. of the total number have rendered continuous service as cutters for more than 40 years. The average period of continuous service of the entire group of cutters, as determined from earlier records is almost exactly twenty years.

Sanatorium for Negroes

The legislature of South Carolina has appropriated $10,000 toward a tuberculosis sanatorium for the negroes of the state. Through the activities of the state health worker of the South Carolina Sanatorium and the cooperation of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association, it has been possible to raise a considerable amount of money among the negroes and to gain their full support in the undertaking. The Federated Colored Clubs of the state, as well as churches, Sunday schools and lodges, are cooperating with the tuberculosis workers to raise the balance needed to build the institution, and it is hoped that work on the new building will begin in a short time.

Tuberculosis Leaflet

"Prevent It" is the title of a new leaflet published by the Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Association of Troy, N. Y. The leaflet is intended for general distribution and it tells in language which is easily understood what tuberculosis is, what it does, how it is spread, and how it may be cured and prevented.

On the back of the folder are a few words of advice for keeping fit, and the address of the local tuberculosis clinic where applicants may receive a free medical examination.